HIS INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Gov. Buchanan Gives His Views On Matters of General Interest.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Full Text of the Lengthy Paper Sent to the State Leg-

islature

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIAE DEPART-MENT, February 11, 1891 .- To the Forty-seventh In obedience to the requirements of the Con-stitution I herewith present for your consideration a brief message, recommending such measures as I deem expedient.

My honored predecessor has already placed before you an able, comprehensive and exhaustive statement of the work of the various branches of the Executive Department during his incumbency of office, showing the advances made and the present condition of State affairs, and by his wise suggestions has made the work of further advising your honorable bodies a comparatively light task. With congratulations to you and the people upon the good condition of the State Government, it is my duty to take up the work where it has been laid down and carry it on.
All progress which has been made should

serve as a basis for still greater advancement, and self congratulation should have the effect only to stimulate our efforts to make greater attainments. The good that has been done should be fostered; the mistakes, if there are any, should be corrected; laws should be made simpler, clearer, more effective; all the interests of the State should be advanced; such economy as is consistent with the honor, dignity and credit of the State should be preserved; the spirit of industrial energy that has been en-kindled in the minds of the people should be

fanned into a blaze of practical results.

With the advancement already made as a their execution, the economy of her administration, the upbuilding and extension of her institutions, the energy and enterprise in the development of her resources, should lead all her sister States of the South and stand second to none in the Union.

PEDERAL RELATIONS. While we may feel gratified at the manage-ment of the affairs of our State Government, it is with deep regret and earnest solicitude that we note that the prosperity of the masses of the people of the State has not been in proportion to what might reasonably be expected from the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the abundance and variety of the natural re-sources, and the industry and enterprise of her

The wide-spread discontent on the part of one class of our wealth-producers-the agriculturists-of Tennessee, in common with those of every other State in the Union, is a most patent and inmentable fact. If this discontent were confined to a special State or section, we might seek for local causes, but its general character proves conclusively that it is the result of the unjust sectional and class legislation of the Federal Government for the last thirty years.

The remedy for the evils which give just cause for this discontent is, of course, in the power of the Federal Government, and State Legislatures are powerless to remove them. Concerted and intelligent action is being made by those who are suffering most in consequence of these evils, and their efforts, so long as they lie within constitutional limits of State and Nation and strive only for equal and exact justice, should meet the approval of every patriotic citizen. Neither must the people look to the State administration to provide a remedy for the financial disturbances, result ing from an unusual moneyed stringency, that have affected so disastrously all interests. The Congress of the United States alone has the power of regulating the money supply by which commerce moves and prices are governed, and to this source must the people look

Inaspiuch, however, as State legislation can advance all the interests of the State, all wise measures will meet my hearty appproval.

FINANCES. The reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller have been carefully examined by the proper officials and speak for themselves, in most commendable terms, as to the efficiency of the management of financial affairs. The past Legislature can look back upon no work with more gratification than the success of the assessment law. Taxation is founded upon a more equitable basis, and although we have not reached perfection in these laws, the increase in the State's revenues, the decrease in her loan account, and her ability to meet her last semi-anmual interest without borrowing a dollar, are audicient evidences of the practical worth of this law. The wisdom of the continued adherence to the present policy is, I am sure, clearly apparent to your honorable bodies, and each step you take in this direction will only be to make more equal and effective the present

Looking to that end, I recommend for your consideration the practicability of the appointment of a State Board of Equalizers for the purpose of more evenly adjusting taxes among the various counties of the State. It is true that we cannot hope to reach absolute perfection and equality in those laws, but profiting by the example of other States where such boards are successful in accomplishing the end sought, we should not rest until all available practical means have been tried. It is most ardently hoped that as the State Increases in years, so it may increase in strength, in taxable property, in resources and revenues, and that it may soon be able to form a sinking fund and begin the payment of its bonded indebtedness. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The duty of the State to educate her children is no longer a debatable question. The best thought of the time has been enlisted on the subject, and all admit that education is the only safeguard for our free institutions. The Government as ours makes a public education

Common sense teaches that a government of the people requires the people to be educated, as the safety of the mass depends on the enlightenment and tirtue of the aggregated units. The true II pocratic equality strives to give every citizen to equal chance to self-advancement and to the competition for the prizes in life. Tennessee needs the brain power of the masses of her people, and should not be

frugat in this use of her means.

The public school system has been well laid upon a sound basis of self-imposed local and State taxation. The present law was enacted in 1878, at a time when grave fears were entertained about the financial condition of the State, when public sentiment was divided on the feasibility of establishing a public school system, and many of the best friends of the present law regarded it as an experiment. Its framework shows that it was designed to lay a foundation on which future legislation migh build. This foundation was wisely laid. It established a system for elementary instruction and limited the school course to correspond to the revenues provided for its support. At this time this was all that could be done. The decrease in the public debt, the increase in taxable property, the more prosperous condition of the State's finances and the general voice of the people now invite us to devote careful

thought to its further development. In our incorporated towns and cities, by means of a municipal tax in addition to the county and State taxes, the public school term has been lengthened to nine months in the year and the course of study extended to meet the lower classes of a college or university. In the country schools the term has not yet reached over four months, upon an average, and the course of study is limited to the e.e. mentary branches prescribed by law. The time has come when public sentiment calls for an extension of the public school system both in

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The means by which this end may be effected. whether by an increased State tax, or by ur endations to each county to levy a greater tax is a question which you, as repreentatives of the people, are called on to decide, Looking at the extension of the school course, 1 would recommend as a first step in the direction, that the law be so amended as to provide for establishing schools in which higher branches shall be taught, with such careful limitation, as our wisdom may suggest, to goard against mpairing the efficiency of ele-mentary instruction, which is, and always must be, the foundation of every good school sys-

Another needed legislation, in my judgment, is to throw proper restrictions about the eligi-bility of county superintendents so that only those qualified to fill the office can secure it.

It is claimed that the people of the State are compelled to pay higher prices for school books than they should on account of a "trust" or combination among publishers. The State can-not afford, in its present financial condition, to furnish the text books assome advocate, and as some States do, but it would be proper for the State to aid the people in finding some plan that would enable them to get school books at lower rates. A lack of uniformity in the text-books used in the public schools of the State is also a cause of complaint. Patrons are forced to buy new books upon moving from one school dis-trict to another and upon a change of teachers, and children are often kept out of school for the inability to procure the books needed. While I am not prepared to advocate definite measures, it seems to me that the State Board of Education, together with the State Superintendent, might be authorized, by an extension of their powers, to constitute a commission to look into the feasibility of forming a plan to adopt a uniform system of text-books and to make contracts with publishers for the delivery of text-books to the various countles of the state, thereby saving needless expense to patrons, and removing, by the wisdom of their selection of text-books, the objections of erroneous teaching contained in many of them now in use.

In the extension of the course of study, I would suggest the adoption of some clear, condensed work on Civil Government in order that the children of the state may have the oppor tunity of acquiring a correct knowledge of the principles of our Government.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION I would suggest that a change be made relating to the salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which, without increasing the cost to the State, will place the salary in more defiatopping-stone to greater achievements, Ten-nessee in the wisdom of her laws, the fidelity of the customary to appropriate \$300 in addition thereto for traveling expenses. The Superintendent is thus always left in doubt as to the provision which shall be made for his remunera-tion. It is just to this officer and more in keeping with the honor and dignity of the State, that all provisions for his remuneration be placed upon a definite and permanent basis. I orefore recommend that the law be so amended as to place the salary at \$2,500, which will include his traveling expenses

Teachers Institutes-Among the potent agenies devised by the officers of the public schools for the improvement of public instruction, none have been found more useful than the Teachers' Normal Institutes. They enable the supervising officers to meet the teachers collectively and bring together the school officers, the teachers, and the public. They have the effect of disseminating the best methods of instruction, and of bringing them to the *ttention of the people as well as to the attention of the teach-

These institutes have been held in Tennesse by the several State Superintendents since 1874 and have been productive of the most useful results. Heretofore they have been maintained by contributions from the Peabody fund and ave not cost the state a cent. It is now unthat the Peabody Board will, in fu ture, withdraw its appropriations from those states which do not themselves make provision for maintaining institutes. As the cost of these institutes is but a small sum in comparion with the important results they accomplish. I recommend that an appropriation of (\$2,000) be made to enable the State Superintendent to maintain them with suitable legislation, for their regulation. The Peabody fund will thereby be secured, andmuch good for eduation be the result. UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

The State University should be the pride of the commonwealth. In accordance with the statutes of the State it forms the capstone, as it were, to its public educational system, designed to complete the work begun in the comm schools and carried on through the high schools. It is gratifying to hear such favorable accounts of the progress of this institution through its concred President and Board of Trustees.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Another source of encouragement is the increase in the income of the university accruing through the Agricultural College, by the addiional appropriation made by Congress to the and-grant colleges, by the Morrill act of August 50, 1890. This act appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an additional sum of \$1,000 every year thereafter, for ten years, after which time the annual ap-

propriation will be \$25,000. This appropriation is "to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, is trying to perform for agriculture. This in contact with honest labor, but so many the English language and the various branches is an age of statistics. Trustworthy in- valid objections can be urged against the feasithe English language and the various branches of mathematical, natural and economic science. with special reference to their application in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction." The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories. This assent is a more matter of form, but must not be overlooked by your honorable odies, as after the adjournment of the Legislature now in session, unless an act of acceptance is passed, the executive will not have the anthority to receive the appropriation on behalf of the State.

This industrial college opens an avenue to much-needed instruction, and will doubtless be felt for good throughout the State. This | than ever before, and I trust it may be made work is in its incipient stages, but time should show that when students have completed its regular course of study, they should be able to engage with fair prospects of success in farmng, dairying, fruit-growing, teaching, mechanical pursuite, surveying, civil engineering and manufacturing. The representatives of the people should see that their respective constituencies derive the benefit that they ought to eceive, and that was designed by the State and general Government for them to receive from this institution. The trustees of the university ask for the appointment of a committe to investigate their need for new and more commodious buildings, and report what ought report I find that no official geological reports to be done, which request your committee has loubtless complied with. They ask further for an appropriation to maintain a teachers' de-partment and establish scholarships therein. I ecommend their requests to your considera-

PEABODY NORMAL COLLEGE.

This institution, organized for the professional training of teachers, truly deserves the State's fostering care. In consideration of this service it receives from the State an annual appropriation of \$10,000. By this expenditure through the beneficence of the Peabody Board and the Board of Trust of the University of Nashville, the State has the advantage of buildings, equipments, and appropriations amount-ing in value to \$100.000. I have heard the report of its worthy Chancellor and the State Board of Education, and find that the school is steadily growing both in numbers and character, and bill was disposed of, thereby emphasizing their

of the kind in the South but bids fair to become does feel, great interest and pride in this institution, and alienid endeavor to make it Trust shall come, as it will do in a few years to lecide upon the institution which most deserves its trust and patronage, with the purpose of investing its permanent endowment fund of two millions of dollars, this school by its pre-eminent superiority may win the prize, and bear the distinguished bonor of standing as a mon-ument to the memory of the great benefactor of education-Geo. Peabody. In view of the increased number of students, and the consequent increased demand for facilities, the State Board of Education in behalf of the school asks dollars, (\$5,000.)

An investment of five thousand dollars with the view of a possible gain to the State of two adulteration of its products. millions of dollars (\$2,000,000) is an item that your common sense and good judgment will

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Your Committee on Charitable Institutions nasjust returned from its tour of inspection, policy to be liberal in caring for her afflicted and unfortunate children, and I feel sure that she will continue the same policy. The limit This board, appre o which she has gone has been the measure of for the blind and another for the deaf and dumb Tennessee Industrial School, which has been doing a good work for wayward and unfortunate children, she has made such appropria tion as she deemed wise. A reformatory school for youthful criminals, an industrial school for girls, and other charities which an increasing population and an advanced civilization render necessary, stand out before us as needs. which the State should, gradually, as she is able, supply.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME. or the lost cause and for the widows and orphans of those who fell, a sacrifice in obedience | raisers have suffered so much. to the commands of the state, upon their counry's altar, must come from the state. As the Federal Government has spent millions in pensions, in monuments and in ornamenting the graves of its soldiers so the state, in her sovereignty, should stretch forth a helping hand to her soldier sons in need. While I beieve that all the state's charities should be sustained, and while we look forward with hope to the time when she may be able to extend her charities, gratitude should place this first on the list. I do most earnestly ask for the needed appropriation to the Confederate Soldiers' Home

Side by side with public charities are many private ones for the public welfare which deerve the thanks and gratitude of the State. Among these I have received the report from Watkins Institute, with its well ordered night chool for all ages and classes of those who cannot attend a day school, with its Historical Sogronze to two of the State's great benefactors.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. From repeated efforts to abolish this departsubjects and can be made of more practical financial benefit than any other department of the State Government. Some States have two lepartments, a Board of Agriculture and a Bureau of Statistics, Mines, etc., for the work which Tennessee includes in one. The Commissioner of Agriculture should bear

hat the Superintendent of Public Instruction bears to the public schools, and should hold farmers' institutes in the several congressional districts in the State for the purpose of awakening activity of thought upon agricultural opinions and experience upon practical prob-lems, and creating a professional spirit and pride among farmers, the collection and disand distribution of the best seed grain, information about the best markets for the produce, who are unskilled in the knowledge of them. is an age of statistics. Trustworthy formation must be based on facts, and such information must lie at the at the present stage of the State's efforts to extricate herself from her financial embarrassfurnish statistics of the products of labor of all | tions. kinds, in the field, the mine, and the shop; statistics of the amount and kind of produce raised and shipped; the extent to which manufacturing is engaged, and the State's facilities for it, together with the full information about the State's mistral resources, and such other facts as will be instrumental in attracting immigration and inducing investment. The work of this bureau has been brought to a higher degree of efficiency by the retiring Commissioner the means of still greater good to the State. Therefore, I most earnestly recommend that you increase the appropriation from (\$8,000) ight thousand to (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars. With that amount, allowing the fees from the inspection of fertilizers as an adjunct in defraying expenses, this bureau can show results more than sufficient to justify the expenditure.

GEOLOGICAL REPORTS. The demand for information about the mineral resources of Tennessee before making inestments is sufficiently great to warrant the State in looking into the matter of publishing have been published for twenty years. The report, Safford's Geology, appeared in 1869, but the book is now out of print, and there is no printed source for information upon geological matters and the mineral resources of the State which could be distributed. Many valuable re-ports have been lost. The State will need these reports, maps displaying the distribution and kinds of our soils, the mineral and geological products, and books describing and illustrating them, more particularly now if it makes an ex hibition at the World's Fair in 1892, in which case all its resources, agricultural, mineral, industrial and educational, should be advertised to the extent of its ability.

WORLD'S FAIR. While I fully endorse the action of the Legis-lature of Tennessee and of other States in refusing to make an appropriation until the force

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the first in the Union. The State should feel, and does feel, great interest and pride in this time-honored custom of free and full debate. and to pass a law that would set at naught so worthy, that when the Peabody Board of | State sovereignty, I believe the fate of that bill is scaled and that it will be necessary for this Legislature to take action upon the character and manner of a suitable display. If the state makes an exhibition it should be a creditable one, and time, energy, discretion and money will be needed. I recommend an appropriation commensurate with the necessities of the case and the ability of the State.

DAIBY INTERESTS. This interest is developing into significant propertions and there is no reason, with the State's special adaptability to cattle raising. an additional appropriation of five thousand | that it should not form a leading industry. It should certainly receive due encouragement and such protection by law as whi prevent the

STATE SOARD OF REALTH. Reports from this board have been received and examined. Its efficient work in the pro motion and preservation of the public health, the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, and the distribution of the health buland I hope it has found them all in good condi-tion. The reports which I have received from tails of municipal, domiciliary and personal them are most favorable. It has been the State's hygiene, entitles it to the renewed confidence of the people and the continued support of the

This board, appreciating the importance of vital statistics, asks for such legislation as will her ability. Three magnificent, well-equipped enable them to secure a registration of birth asylums for the insane, a most efficient school and deaths that occur in the State. An enactment requiring physicians to send in at state stand as monuments to her generosity. To the | times their reports of births and deaths might avail for this purpose.

The live-stock interest has become so imporant to the State that an enactment charging the State Board of Health with the duty of looking after the health interest of this important in dustry would be a wise one. The unparalleled progress of sanitary science during the past ten years has rapidly obliterated the dividing line which, until recently, has rendered distinct the diseases of animals from those of man, and this board, by their voluntary suggestions as to the But the most imperative charity before us at causes of diseases and the proper remedy, has resent is the Confederate Soldiers' Home. The

only support, sympathy, or protection for the lisabled veterans who bravely laid down all avail in preventing the spread of contagious diseases among animals, from which our stock-

COUNTRY EGADS.

Among the important subjects demanding your careful attention is the one of public roads. The diversified topography of the State makes this question exceedingly difficult of solution. A law might easily be decided on that would suit the middle section, with its quantities of rock and facilities for having rock roads made, but the same law would not suit the western section, with its alluvial plains, or the eastern portion with its tableand and mountains, so that I am unable to see how a uniform law can be reached. I hope, however, that the deliberations of the Road Congress have been sufficiently exhaustive and their conclusions practical enough to throw light upon this vexed question and enable you to formulate a good law. PENITENTIARY.

The subject of the removal of the peniten tlary has been discussed so exhaustively, that I shall say but little; action is now needed more ciety and Art Association. The reports show than discussion. It is hardly necessary to rethe fidelity of the trustees in carrying out the capitulate argument for its removal as the facts purpose of their trust and this institute in con- are patent to all that the present prison is not nection with the Howard Libraro forms a sufficiently large to accommodate the prison-monument certainly more enduring than ers, and is lacking in the proper sanitary conpenefits were derived. This opinion has arisen | place of reform it is a school of crime; that its | be excluded from the field. cient amount of money appropriated to carry out fully the object for which this office was created and to reach results that would otherwise have been obtained. This department encompasses a wider field, a greater number of the safety. A penitentiary sufficiently large for the needs of the State, constructed upon the best approved plan and the safety of the state, constructed upon the best approved plan and the safety of the state, constructed upon the best approved plan and the safety of this, the growing capital city, a barrier to its progress and a menace to its safety. A penitentiary sufficiently large for the needs of the state, constructed upon the best approved plan and the safety of the safety. with separate departments for different grades of criminals, located at a suitable distance beyond the corporate limits of the city, is at present Ithink the State's greatest need. To levise the ways and means by which this shall best be done without impairing the credit of the State or placing too heavy a burden upon mewhat the same relation to this department taxpayers will require your best judgment and

business sagacity. CONVICT LABOR. The system of convict labor which has been in practice in this State for many years presents some objectionable features. It is said questions, of bringing about an interchange of | that this system is practiced nowhere else in the civilized world except in the Southern States. This may be true, but the Southern States bave to grapple with a problem such as tribution of useful information concerning the | no other country on the face of the globe ever ondition and yield of the principal crops | had, and in the rain, desolation and indebtedthrough the growing season and after the har-vest, information about the kind of products has been the best solution of this yexed quesbest adapted to certain localities, the collection | tion which they have yet been able to reach. It would be injurious to criminals as well as injustice to taxpayers to keep convicts in idlea supervision of the inspection of fertilizers, so ness. To work them upon public works, public that no imposition may be practiced on those roads, etc., exclusively, would give them employment which would be of benefit to the These are some of the offices which this bureau | State and prevent convict labor from coming

> ments and maintain and extend her institu-CORPORATIONS AND TRUSTY. I wish to emphsize what I have said before that corporations made up of individual citizens properly associated under corporate laws reach results in the development of the State's resources that individual effort could never accomplish and should be protected in their just rights by the strongest scennity that can be guaranteed by law. The State had the public welfare, and not private aggrandizement, in view in creating corporations. The State never intended for corporations to usurp the offices of sibility, neither did it intend that objects suitable for individual effort and endeavor should be given over to corporations to the extent that private and partnership business should suffer thereby. Such unlimited action, wherby every character of business and industry has become the subject of an incorporation, is a perversion of the spirit of these laws and has resulted in harm to the State.

> The chief reasons that lead men to incorporate are to limit their Habilities and increase their powers. A charter vests in a corporation certain powers, privileges or rights that cannot be enjoyed by men in an individual or partnership capacity. One of these chartered privileges is the empowering of a board of directors consisting of five or more men to act for and bind the corporation in matters of great moment. When a number of such corporations are formed in the same or different states the can readily through their board of directors combine, federate or pool their capital, forming a "trust," thereby destroying competition and raising or lowering prices above or below the price that would otherwise be fixed by the natural law of supply and demand. They usually extend their powers by destroying or absorbing any new business that springs up to compete with them, and, being protected, in most in-stances, by National legislation, from foreign competition, grow to formidable proportions, and have so increased in numbers that at present almost all the necessaries of life are controlled, both as to the volume of the 'output" and price, by a "trust." Such a state of affairs exists in the very face of an almost uniform line of decision by the courts that such combinations are illegal and in violation of public policy. While I believe our system of National protection is the hot-bed in which these combinations get their first growth, yet if the State Legislatures will frame careful laws upon this subject, this abuse of corporations could be checked. When corporations begin to enter into combinations, all corporations are driven into them from necessity, or they would suffer loss in business, so that corthis state of affairs, but the Government that fosters them. Therefore injustice to the material advancement and prosperity of Tennessee, believing that an indis-criminate granting of charters tends to disturb and do injustice to private and partnership business interests, and increases the number of trusts, I would recommend such restrictions, by an amendment to corporate laws, as to prevent the lesning of charters for any

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ditions needful for the preservation of health; other than public, quasi-public and such inthat it cannot be so remodeled as to meet the dustrial purposes as lie beyond the field of indecessities of the State; that it was constructed dividual endeavor. I believe that a field of to set before you briefly its purpose and imlittle more than an experiment with the world, carefully distinguished; whenever individual noble structure in which the State feels a just portance. These efforts have resulted, to a and is out of harmony with all modern ideas of enterprise is fully competent to meet the need. portance. These efforts have resulted, to a and is out of harmony with all modern ideas of enterprise is fully competent to meet the neces-

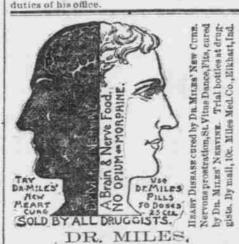
I would also recommend such further restrictions as will effectually prevent the forming of trusts. Looking to this end, I would suggest the passage of a law requiring every corporation now in existence in this State to subscribe by oath to a statement (within days from going into effect of this law) that the corporation is not now a party to a trust, and does not contemplate in the future the forming of a trust, or the entering into any agreement, oral or written, the effect, import or tendency of which would be, directly or indirectly, to increase the price of what it may have to sell, or to decrease the price of what it may have to buy, above in the one case, or below in the other, the price that would be fixed by the natural law of supply and demand; that it be' blank affidavits to each corporation President and Secretary, to be properly signed and certified, and if they fail to take such oaths when organized, or at such stated times as may be fixed, or fail to comply with their obligationsthe same shall be a ground of forfeiture of their charters. Such legislation cannot be hurtful to honest corporations and cannot fail to be of service to the public welfare. Therefore it should meet the approbation of all fair-minded

INSPECTION OF STATE BANKS. As State banks have increased and are inreasing in numbers, it would be well to look nto the necessity of having them inspected. The frequent and often unexpected failures of these banks and the consequent loss to depositors and stockholders makes this subject worthy of your attention. An inspection authorized by law would have the effect to strengthen confilence in the State banks and thereby be of benefit to them while it would protect the people from loss either through dishonesty or mis-

ELECTION LAWS. The almost universal verdict is that the present election laws are a success in freeing the elective franchise from corruption. The action of all the states to which my attention has been directed has been either to commend the successful operation of these laws, or to take steps toward adopting them. It should e our aim to strengthen them by remedying any defects and removing just grounds for ritieism. I would suggest that the Dortch aw be extended to all places where registration applies under existing laws. The defects n the poll-tax law have already been pointed out to you, which, I hope you will remedy. The laws leaves not the shadow of an excuse for Federal supervision

MILITARY AFFAIRS. A knowledge of military affairs in a constry like ours, which keeps no standing army adequate for defense, should certainly be promul-gated and a citizen soldiery with proper equipents should be maintained. That there has been but little actual need for the services of the State Guard is not an evidence that it may not be needed and should not be maintained. There is no doubt considerable interes throughout the State in having a well-organ ized militis. The spirit of military pride still ingers in the breasts of the old soldiers of the Volunteer State" and should be imparted to

It is proper and right that the guard should receive such encouragement from the lawmaking power as will enable them to acquit themselves as soldiers worthy of the name. In rder that the efficiency of the guard may be increased, I concur in the suggestion given in the message of my predecessor that, if the mili-tary is to receive the attention which is due from the Adjutant-General, he should be relieved, in part, at least, of the duties of private secretary and devote the necessary time to the



This matter has been repeatedly suggested to the Legislatures, but the necessity for action pride, and it is due the honor of the State that it be properly eared for and preserved from decay. I hope that you will make provision for having it well heated, lighted and repaired that it may be made safe from the liability of

such accidents and misfortunes as have occurred from this neglect. APPROPRIATIONS. The weifore of the State demands a judicious promical administration of its affairs, yet public interests needing muancial assistance fould receive discreet consideration. I believe that the people will endorse intelligent expend itures, when the dignity of the State is maintained and its prosperity advanced. It making appropriations, all the needs of th State and its ability to supply them must b carefully considered. Its first duty is to faith fully preserve its credit and to sustain what it has already undertaken, then it should supply made the duty of the Secretary of State to send | the other needs according to the degree of their importance and its ability. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I bid you Godspeed in every good work for the welfare of the masses of the people. You come fresh from their midst and represent the thought of your respective constituencies. I hope that you bring to the performance of your duties a sense of the needs of the time and a desire to fabor harmoniously together for the common good Your position, as law-makers, is a responsible one. You meet to make provision for the wants of a great State and to shape by enactment, repeal or amendment of a statutory law the ma-terial fortunes of its people. The time for legislative session is short, already much of this time has passed. To consider with proper care the numerous important matters which press upon you will require a conscientions use of every hour of time and you will be untrue t your trusts if you spend it in other ways. In your deliberations it is well to remember that it is not the number of the laws enacted, but their character and quality that will determine your usefulness to the people. With an earnest desire that our relations may be pleasant and that you may promote the

best interests of the people, I invoke upon your actions the blessings of Almighty God.

A Girl Worth Baving. A few weeks ago I read in your paper Mr. Morehead's experience in the plating business, in which he cleared \$167.85 in a month; but I beat that if I am a girl. I went as he directed and got a plater, and cleared \$208.17 in one month. Can any of your readers beat this? You can get spoons, forks or jewelry to plate at every house. Send \$3 to W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, and they will send you a plater, and you can make money enough in three hours to pay for it, or address them for circulars. There is plenty of work to do in both city and country; then why should any person be poor or out of employment with such an opportunity at hand? I hope my experience will help others as much as Mr. Morehead's did me. LAURA B-

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